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MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., SEPT. 4, 1909

A Wrong System

Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of drudgery and imprisonment, and an increased number of manufacturers and others to make large fortunes.—John Stuart Mill.

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

To eat, or be eaten—that is the question, under the capitalist system.

Every organized worker should not be content unless he is in line on Labor Day.

All the world's a stage, and all the people merely players, players, preys or slayers!

Now that the north pole has been discovered by an American the question arises: Will it belong to the United States or to Standard Oil?

These are prosperous times—for some. The steel-trust's net earnings for a year amount to between eighty and ninety millions of dollars.

That capitalism is the enemy of the home and of the family life is well shown by the government's figures. One divorce to every twelve marriages.

People have been fighting each other for a living about long enough. They are weary of the game. They want to fight side by side for a living—for all.

There is one kind of "dividing up" the Socialists do believe in. They would like to divide up a little of their common sense with the rank and file of old party voters.

Six hundred millions of dollars was squandered last year by the big nations of Europe and America, with Japan added, to maintain their big navies. Nations must go heavily armed in these days of "Civilization." And the workers bear the burden of it all!

The new religion will not attempt to reconcile people to present wrongs by the promise of future compensation, says President Eliot. Then capitalism will have little use for it. At the present day capitalism supports the churches, because they tell the work victims to be patient.

Samuel Gompers met the humiliation of his life in the International Trade Union congress, in France. His suicidal policies as leader of the American labor forces were easily seen through by the European labor men. They challenge him to show why labor in the United States is doing nothing with its free-bullet, why it has not sent Socialists to the national congress, as has been done in every industrial country of the old world.

A Labor Temple for Milwaukee

Last week there was a total of \$13,550 subscribed. This week the total is \$13,000. This is a gain of \$350 for the week. Of this amount about \$10,600 has been paid in. As the price of the lot was \$12,500, only a balance of about \$1,600 remains to be paid. Just the moment this money is forthcoming, it will be turned over to the owner of the mortgage and the lot will be free of debt. Then building will commence.

Now, why not rush this thing to completion? There are dozens of comrades and friends who have promised to take a total of more than three times the amount remaining. We cannot, therefore, accommodate all who contemplated investment. If you are one of those, you had better send in your subscription at once by return mail. First come, first served. We cannot undertake to make specific promises to anyone to reserve stock. Why not finish it up this week?

When this project was first started many of our good old comrades shook their heads dubiously and felt greatly alarmed about the early success of such a great venture. But the Social-Democratic movement is growing, and as it grows it demands bigger and greater things all the time. The new venture means an investment of about \$50,000. Nothing running anywhere near as high as that in cost has ever been ventured by the party before. Yet, all things considered, there is no reason to feel astonished at the rapidity with which money is being raised for the new building.

We have made many inquiries concerning the rates of rent paid in this vicinity, and find that they

Workingmen of Milwaukee You Form the American Vanguard

ROR many years the ruling classes of Europe taught their dependents, the working people, that the noblest human sentiment was "patriotism," that is, the "love of their native country."

By this the rulers meant the love of institutions, which preserved their power over the working class, and defended them against encroachments from the governments of other lands.

This *feudal* worked well for a long time. It was deeply seated in the minds and hearts of the common people. The peasants in the country, and the workers in the towns, were always ready to take up arms against those who were born on the other side of some arbitrary geographical line.

They were always willing to rush to glory and the grave in defense of institutions in which they could have no possible interest except to overthrow and destroy them.

The working people of France were the first to heed the call. They declared boldly: If the old "law and order" demanded their exploitation and their misery, they were going to establish a *new law* and a *new order*.

They threw off the long-cherished superstition that they were slaves of the rich and powerful, by the "will of God."

These workmen determined that if that had been the will of God in time past, then God should make a new will.

And that they would help Him make it. And that they, the working people, would be the executors of the new will of God.

Progressive workingmen of other enlightened countries of Europe—especially Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Austria, England, etc., were soon of the same opinion, and they formed great political parties—Social-Democratic parties.

And they also formed great unions in every civilized nation to

protect themselves against the aggressions of their former unrestrained masters. Trade unions were first organized in England. However, today Germany leads in trades unionism.

Nor did they stop at forming mere trades unions, and building political parties to seize upon the political power, but they also formed co-operative societies for the purpose of production and distribution.

So successful have these workingmen's political parties become, that in Germany, for instance, the party of the workmen, the great Social-Democracy, has polled by far the largest vote of any other party in Germany. And were the law of Germany the same as in the United States, namely, that officers could be elected by a plurality of the votes polled, the Socialists of Germany could probably today elect the chief executive of the nation, become the masters of the military power, and enforce their just demands above all opposition.

And the workingmen are almost as successful in Austria and in France, and have made tremendous headway in England and in the Scandinavian countries.

The first of May each year has been fixed upon by the workingmen of Europe as a day when they should universally and publicly protest against the industrial system which oppresses and crushes them.

On that day, by parades, public meetings and eloquent speeches, they voice their protest and de-

mand shorter hours and "reform." And they do not stop at these. Their cry is "complete reform."

They want to abolish the present capitalist system and put in its place universal co-operation, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist commonwealth.

The workingmen in Europe extend sympathies across the sea to the American workmen and say to them, "Unite with us!"

You, of America, who work with hand and brain for wages, belong to the proletariat the same as we do.

The rate of your wages is fixed by the same economic laws which govern ours. You cannot by the old methods long carry on the unequal struggle with labor-saving machinery and all-powerful combinations of capital without being reduced to a condition of direct want."

"You also must make a supreme effort to seize upon the political and economic power. You are not hampered as we are by old customs which restrict the powers of the people. In your country the ballot is supreme and you have no excuse for not seizing upon power immediately, since you are in the great majority."

But alas! the American workingmen have heretofore closed their ears to this heroic call from across the sea.

The American workmen had been taught by the protected manufacturers in Pittsburgh and elsewhere to believe that they were "better men" and "more intelligent" than the laborers of Germany.

On that day, by parades, public meetings and eloquent speeches, they voice their protest and de-

mand or France. Therefore—they should do all of the eating and none of the work. He would have made them with months only and no hands, and if he had ever made another class, that he had intended should do all of the work and none of the eating. "He would have made them without months and with all hands."—Abraham Lincoln.

The cold weather is not far off, and soulless capitalism has the same old grip on the coal supply and you must pay its heavy tribute if you want to keep from freezing. A vote for a capitalist party candidate is a certificate that you are satisfied with the thievery of the present system.

A list of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats in office is herewith given:

In the Wisconsin Legislature.

Senate—Winfield R. Gaylord, Sixth Milwaukee district.

Assembly—E. J. Berner, Ninth Assembly district.

Fred C. Brockhansen, Eleventh Assembly district.

Frank J. Weber, Sixteenth Assembly district.

In Milwaukee Common Council.

Aldermen-at-Large—Emil Seidel (elected by city at large).

Ward Aldermen—

Henry Ries, Ninth ward.

William J. Koch, Tenth ward.

Edmund T. Melms, Eleventh ward.

Max Grass, Twelfth ward.

Louis J. Arnold, Seventeenth ward.

Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward.

August Streichow, Twentieth ward.

Chas. P. Weiley, Twenty-first ward.

William Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

In Milwaukee County Board.

Frank Bonnes, Ninth district.

George Meisinger, Tenth district.

James Sheridan, Eleventh district.

George Moerschel, Twelfth district.

Arthur Urbanek, Fifteenth district.

Charles Jeske, Sixteenth district.

(The Socialists have now six out of the sixteen members of the county board.)

In Milwaukee School Board.

(Elected at Large.)

Mr. Victor L. Berger.

Frederic Heath.

Henry Ries.

Mrs. C. B. Whitnall.

Justices of the Peace.

Richard Elmer, Sixth district.

Richard Meyer, Eighth district.

Carl P. Dietz, Ninth district.

Constables.

B. Landowski, Sixth district.

George Kirschner, Eighth district.

Herman Kanitz, Ninth district.

Milwaukee Jury Commission.

Charles V. Schmidt. (The commission consists of three members.)

Milwaukee Trade School Committee.

John J. Hanley (one of five members).

Milwaukee Park Commission.

Charles B. Whitnall, John Reichert.

(Eleven members in all.)

Milwaukee Charter Convention.

Socialist Members—Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Emil Seidel, Winfield R. Gaylord, Edmund T. Melms, Frederic Heath, Charles B. Whitnall, James Sheehan, Thomas Feesley, Frank J. Weber, Carl P. Dietz, John J. Hanley, Charles T. Keeler, Albert J. Welsch, Richard Elmer, and Jacob Rummel. The Republicans have twenty-two members; the Democrats eleven; the Prohibitionists one.

1909—LABOR DAY—1909

An Ancient Strike

CHILE rummaging in ancient tomes for some special information about the Roman republic, I happened on a passage from Livy which gives an account of the first strike recorded in history, as far as I know. The strike was engineered at Rome 310 years B. C. and the account referred to will be found in book 9, chapter 39. The story runs as follows:

The public pipers, or flutists, a part of the religious establishment, called a strike and then left Rome and went to Tybr, a nearby town, because the censor had forbidden them to feast and carouse in the Temple of Jupiter, which had always been their prerogative. There was now nobody to furnish the music at the sacrifices and festivals. The people, with pious concern, feared that the wrath of the gods would fall upon them. The senate sent messengers to Tybr to try to prevail on the musicians to return. The strikers held out. Then the Tybrites tried to persuade them, but with no more success. They feasted them and plied them with old wine until they were as drunk as lords. They then bundled them into carts and sent them back to Rome. When they woke up next morning they found themselves in the forum. The people flocked around them and welcomed them with delight; for no pipers, no religion. The citizens urged them to go to their usual duties. The pipers agreed to do so if their old privileges of carousing in the temple and masquerading on the streets nine days in the year were allowed them. Their demands were granted and the strikers returned to work. There is no mention made of a walking delegate, but it is gratifying to know that the first strike recorded in history resulted in a victory for the strikers.—C. W. Paffow, in *Typographical Journal*.

What Social-Democrats in Office are Doing

DILWAUKEE Social Democrats, in yearly increasing numbers, have been upholding the labor cause and fighting for labor ideals in constructive legislative work, since the memorable election in April, 1904, when nine aldermen, four supervisors, two justices and two constables were elected by the rising young party of the working class.

The work in the various legislative branches, state and local, has been painstaking, thorough and full of fire of conquest.

They have caucused on all important measures, and their floor work has been careful, tactful and conscientious. With their eyes on the "end-aim," they have met the barriers and the problems of the immediate present in a way that has filled the opposition with awe and even secret admiration. Their absolute integrity has led more than one citizen to say: "This measure must be good, for the Social-Democrats are for it!"

The last session of the Wisconsin Legislature presented a peculiar field for the Social-Democrats to work in. Reversing the time-honored order in American politics, the senate was the progressive branch and the Assembly the home of the reactionaries and corporation scalawags. Senator Gaylord found the senate in control of the declining.

They put up a fight that forced the electric light monopoly to reduce their charge for street lighting from \$60 and \$81 to \$65; and their hard fighting has been a powerful factor in passing the municipal lighting proposition.

The Socialists have made powerful railway companies come down off their high horses.

They have worked powerfully to prevent the administration from giving away more of the people's streets to the street railway.

They forced one street railway company to give the people a three-cent fare.

The Social-Democrats have relentlessly fought the contract system in public work—the source of a vast amount of municipal corruption.

They fought for legal aid for the poor, public ownership of water courses, state insurance for the workers, etc.—there is no end to the list of measures.

In the Milwaukee council the presence of the Socialists has also had a most marked effect on the work of the old party men. Councillors as it may sound, the fact remains that many measures proposed by the first Social-Democrats to enter the council have in later sessions been actually reintroduced by Republicans and Democrats, simply because the Socialists have so educated the public that the other fellows must show some progressive work or stand to lose their hides more and more at each recurring election.

And the Socialists have not been jealous a bit. Results are what they are after.

The Milwaukee council contains thirty-five members, yet the ten Socialists have strength enough to control the financial situation to the extent that not a bond can be issued without their approval.

They put up a fight that forced the electric light monopoly to reduce their charge for street lighting from \$60 and \$81 to \$65; and their hard fighting has been a powerful factor in passing the municipal lighting proposition.

"Thou Shalt Not Eat Bread In the Sweat of Another's Face"

By William Henry Farber
(Written for the HERALD.)

Every male adult between the ages of 20 and 45 should become a producer and work like ants and bees during the sunny hours of bright days only, it would not be necessary to work during the inclement and stormy weather, and during the declining years of life, nor would it be then necessary to spend the declining years of a decrepit age in poverty, suffering and want.

If every young woman should be educated to be of use to the world, and render some useful service to mankind, and to the community in which she lived, and to the best of her ability perform some useful avocation, whether in the arts, professions, or in the simple performance of her household duties, this world would be a garden spot, and every house would be a treasure-house and a hive filled with sweets for the stormy days, and the winter of want. If every able-bodied person should give ten years of service to the production of wealth he (or she) could produce enough, if economically administered, to last during the remaining years of life. "Thou shalt not eat bread in the sweat of another's face."

The divine command was that each person should produce his own bread which he eats. There never was a divine command issued that one man should produce bread which the idler might eat, whether that idler be king, chieftain, priest or a commercial parasite. No king, pope or priest was ever exempted by his Creator to live a life of idleness and uselessness, or to eat and devour the products of others' labors in riotous and wasteful living. Every person is held to account by his Creator to perform useful service while on earth.

No person is entitled to all the fruits of this earth. No person is entitled to the greater share of the natural resources of this earth. This earth was intended as the heritage of all mankind. Those who lived in past ages, dwelt where we now dwell, and used this earth as their abode and produced their food where we now labor, and sim-

If you workers, who are plodding on alone, knew as much as ants, you would organize into bodies, into unions, or colonies, and whip these monsters, as African ants drive elephants and tigers. And if you knew as much as bees, you would drive out the drones from your hives and starve them to death at the beginning of winter.

If you were as humane as cranes, you would be kind enough to provide for the aged, and those of the human family who are unable to any longer provide for themselves.

If you knew as much as hogs, or

as much as geese, you would protect your own young offspring from peril; for hogs and geese as well as other animals and birds will fight for the protection of their young broods.

But you do not know as much as

beasts and you do not care as much as birds, to protect your young. If you did know as much as beasts or birds you would protect your children from the greed of capitalism.

If you working people would or-

ganize into an industrial and political union, you could conquer the earth and own it. You could obtain free-

dom for yourselves and for posterity, and your children would not be en-

slaved and ground up in the slave

mill by the captains of industry, who

own the courts, control congress, di-

rect the president, the army and navy,

and the police.

Your republican president, whom

you elected last fall is the willing tool

of the republican *captains of industry*,

and kings of finance.

Your democratic and republican

congressmen whom you elected by

your votes have remained true to the

bosses who selected and nominated them.

When you are starving for bread,

and strike for a larger slice of bread;

a better coat, or for better conditions,

your bosses refuse; and if you dare

show fight as do starving dogs; you

will get your heads clubbed by brutal,

degenerate policemen, or be shot by the

militia, for daring to ask for what you have prohibited.

And yet you workingmen claim to

be intelligent, courageous men.

Well, you are neither courageous,

nor intelligent.

When your Labor-Day parade is

over go out into the country and sit

down on an ant hill and think about

something. Well, just think about

crushing ants or smashing the ants'

union, or breaking up their work

shop, or about starving them into

subjection, by supposition. Well, you

won't have long to wait, if you tackle

a good ant hill. If you are not

satisfied after crushing the ants, go

and buy a hive of bees and carry them

out into a stubble field or desert, and

after you have carried them out there,

take a stick and poke them and eject

them from their home as did the hired

thugs of the Mine Owners' Association

when they ejected the people of

the Illinois Steel Corporation.

Albert the Great, the godfather of

the photograph, spent thirty years

creating a machine that gave forth

vocal sounds, which Thomas Aquinas

demolished in thirty seconds.

And the latter thought he had done

the more commendable thing.

Such was the nature of Thirteenth

Century intolerance.

Trithemius, the grandfather of sten-

ography, was branded as a disciple of

the devil and his manuscripts of "dia-

bolical mysteries" were publicly

burned.

The schoolboy experiments of Cor-

nelius Agrippa so startled the Fif-

teenth Century that he was compelled

to flee from the wrath of those who

believed him in league with evil

spirits.

The old world has had a hard time

establishing its rightful place in the

universe.

All its best friends have suffered the

penalties of torture or the grave.

In 1616 the Church placed the ban

upon the great work of Copernicus.

For over 200 years his truths were dis-

credited.

It is less than a century since his

light was permitted to shine.

Galelio suffered persecution as a

pledge of his sincerity.

Ignorance bolted his prison doors,

bigotry burned his manuscripts.

It is a significant fact that in the

century of Galileo's death occurred

the birth of Newton.

Ignorance has had to battle with

great minds in every age.

Roger Bacon, "the geometrical monk" was kept in close confinement

ten years as a penalty for telling the truth.

The truth was painfully unpopular

even as late as the close of the Seven-

Jones Island in Milwaukee, and Mr. Worker, you won't have time to tell the little honey bees: "YOU CAN'T COME BACK!"

No, sir! They will SHOW YOU, even if they are not Missouri bees, or African ants.

Mr. Workingman, you and I have not the courage of insects, or of beasts, or birds; and you have not as much intelligence as the beasts, or the birds, or the insects, of which I have written. You know how to protect your homes against pests of flies

and mosquitoes and against parasites, which destroy your fruits! But you tolerate the drones of society, to devour your food which you have produced and which rightfully belongs to your family, and you tolerate PARASITES, human parasites, to suck out your life-blood, just as weekly as beggars allow us to live upon their bodies.

Wake up and think, for the tide of Socialism is setting in, and get ready for the new era—dawn of a new civilization.

The Sad Case of Sloppy

By Robert Hueter

(Written for the HERALD.)

THE Reverend Father Phelan writes editorially in his *Western Watchman* on "Sloppy Women."

He speaks of the "growth" of gangs of lawless Catholic ruffians. He tells us that "they fill our jails, workhouses and penitentiaries." He then asserts "the chief culprit in all this terrible demoralization is the sloppy Catholic mother."

"When she was young and unmarried she dressed well," he says, "had a good figure, belonged to sodalities and never missed Mass. But then there were young men to see and perhaps to please."

"Well, they find their life-partners and get married. They are good Catholics as long as their good dresses last. Some who can procure new clothes are good Catholics until the first baby is born. Then they neglect their waist-line and become sloppy."

"Sloppy does not go to Mass. Sloppy has no Sunday clothes. Sloppy's hat is of the 1900 pattern. Sloppy's husband begins to neglect Mass."

"Sloppy is not seen around the priest's house until the boy is in the hands of the police, and then she has a tale of woe to tell of her drunken husband and her wild and reckless sons. It is too late. Priests are not policemen, and they cannot watch the street to keep dissolute Catholics off them."

"But Sloppy comes with a more terrible tale of woe and disaster; one of her daughters has one off and got married by a square or and worse. Sloppy for the first time turns to God and wants a Mass said for her wayward girl. Too late."

"Priests are not detention officers and theirs is not the work of female reformation. We do not think that much can be done for Sloppy or her children. They are both a disgrace to the Catholic world."

Too late? Not, no, too late, Rev-

erend Father. Not, much can be

done for Sloppy and her children:

In fact, Father, if it is too late to save Sloppy, then millions and millions of the poverty stricken of all lands must go to Hell.

I used to live in Archie Road among thousands of poor Catholics. I used to think them somewhat more "sloppy" and degenerate than other people. But I soon learned

Ignorance

MACHINISTS' Journal: Ignorance has two constant allies—superstition and jealousy.

Every new idea, every step forward in the world's progress has met this trial at the threshold. Ignorance has denied, superstition has feared, jealousy has fought every advancement.

"The discoverers of new arts and sciences," says Disraeli, "have hardly ever lived to see them adopted by the world."

"Not progress alone, but virtue itself has been persecuted."

Socrates paid the death penalty for no other offense than his intelligence and virtue.

It required courage in those days to think.

It has always required courage to be honest.

Ignorance is often, powerful, it is always cruel.

Knowledge has had a hard fight for existence.

Albert the Great, the godfather of the photograph, spent thirty years creating a machine that gave forth vocal sounds, which Thomas Aquinas demolished in thirty seconds.

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Social-Democrats in Office and What They are Doing for the Workingmen

(Continued from page 1.)

for better morals in various downtown districts forced even the Catholic Citizen to editorially praise their work and to contrast it with the work of the Catholic aldermen, to the shame of the latter. This list of achievements could be extended indefinitely, but space forbids.

In the county board, in the

The Work in the Legislature

By Frederick Brockhausen

Assemblyman and Secretary of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

THE pioneer work in any movement is rough and hard, and this in full measure applies to the wage workers' representatives in the Wisconsin legislature who, during the regular and special sessions of 1905, 1907 and 1909, have been selected to assume the duty of representing the workingmen of Wisconsin on a clear-cut working class platform. And this, as was expected, in the face of some of the most prejudicial, ignorant and stubborn opposition on the one hand, and grasping corporations, represented by crooked politicians, on the other.

The first experience of the Social-Democratic members in the legislature in 1905 was, to begin with, quite amusing. We were sized up generally as some Mephisto wonders and by others with some reflection which seemed to read, "what's this! Socialists in the legislature? the idea! just workingmen butting in to voice the will of just workingmen; well, what is this coming to?"

One old gentleman asked the undersigned, "where is them Social-Democrats?" His attention was called to four of them sitting at their desks, close in front of him. "Why," said he, in wonderment, "them ain't so bad looking!" "You are speaking to one," he was told, and his old bent form straightened back to the agile youth, when he was turned out to battle with a world new to him.

Frequently inquiry was made about "the kind of bombs we carried," and not being averse to humor, we exhibited a good sized ball bearing from a relegated bicycle. This settled the bomb insinuations until real bombs, insisting on legislation for the wage-workers, came up for action. It was then business in dead earnest, not bomb throwing, but rotten egging labor, particularly by the representatives from the industrial centers of the state.

From the low grade capitalistic members we received a lot of raw treatment. Their first opportunity to show their real feeling came when the first of our bills came up for slaughter. Their negative votes would have done credit to any hand of howling dervishes.

This sort of low-bred behavior, however, has gradually worn off to the extent that Social-Democrats in the legislature are now shown certain courtesy.

It is fast being realized that the Socialists are ever ready to assist and vote against the parasites and for interests, and only such, as will protect and advance the cause of the really producing and useful people in society.

Farmers and workingmen are fast coming to understand this and so are those who are ready every to at the people's voice, rights and inheritances.

For this is proved by the fact that the corporation agents never approach the Socialists for or against a measure involving a public interest of any magnitude.

With enough bright and honest farmers and Social-Democrats in the next legislature the people would need have no fear as to their case resting in the several special committees dealing with important public questions, subject to a special session of the legislature, or perhaps the next regular session, and better so, for the crowd that controlled the last session is not to be trusted.

The real accomplishments of the Socialists in the legislature does not lie in the few reforms they have won from their opponents, but rather in their enthusiasm and industry to further the new principles, laying the seed for some real revolutionary measures by the legislature, not only of this state, but others that are watching and beginning to see the folly in impossibilism and Gomperism, and taking kindly to constructive Socialism.

This being Labor Day, a few remarks of criticism may not be out of place. Wisconsin admittedly has the most progressive and class-conscious labor movement in the country. However, this is not intended as a bouquet to Wisconsin, for our movement is not perfection, we still have some who see a solution only in the union while others find a quick and sure end of our trouble solely at the ballot box.

For the present it is not the question of the final struggle, but it is a question of "rearing for it, and to prepare well, so as to reach out into all the nooks and corners of the capitalistic entrenchments we must, like the capitalist, have a strong economic influence and the same politically. In other words, to win now and to succeed finally we must build up powerful unions and a powerful political organization and the two must never differ on any point of principle.

So get to work, fellows, and finish the job before the McKee Rocks gang of Milwaukee and other industrial centers gets too brazen.

By the State Federation of Labor convention, held last July, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in several conventions emphasized that organized labor of this country is bound in political elections to reward its friends and to punish its enemies; and,

"Whereas, Organized labor in Wisconsin has no more loyal and true champions than the members of legislature in Wisconsin, elected by the Social-Democratic party, who have introduced all the bills submitted to them by the State Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation, and many other bills of a similar character

Battling Against Powerful Manufacturers' Lobbies, Fighting for Laws in the Interests of the Toilers, Preventing Steals and Grafts, Working for the Uplift of the Masses, Protecting the Under Dog, and Promoting Better Citizenship for Wage Workers. It is Better to Make Laws on the Inside than to Beg in Vain from the Outside!

(Photos by S. N. Franklin, Winnebago St.)

school board, and in the various other directions, the same sort of constructive work has been carried on. But we must not anticipate the following articles.

The Work in the Legislature

By Frederick Brockhausen

Assemblyman and Secretary of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

that originated with their party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class; and, "Whereas, These representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties, and in the last session of the legislature the opposition of the speaker of the Assembly, Levi H. Bancroft; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deep appreciation and our heartfelt thanks to the members of the legislature above mentioned, and to the Social-Democratic party that sent them, and we hereby authorize and instruct the incoming Executive Board to have a report of the activity of the Social-Democratic members in the legislature and in other legislative bodies of this state printed and distributed among the union men of this state."

In Washington, D. C., and many states this may be considered un-

In the Milwaukee Board of Aldermen

By Edmund T. Melms

Socialist Alderman

IT is with the greatest of gratification that we greet our fellow workers of this nation on this anniversary of our national holiday. This is the day when the workers of organized labor congregate to celebrate their victories and to also renew and ac-



The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Aldermen

Ald. Strehlow Ald. Wiley Ald. Riss Ald. Hassmann Ald. Seidel
 Twentieth Ward Twenty-first Ward Ninth Ward Twenty-second Ward Alderman-at-Large
 Ald. Rummel Ald. Melms Ald. Arnold Ald. Koch
 Nineteenth Ward Eleventh Ward Seventeenth Ward Tenth Ward

Note: Ald. Max Grass, 12th Ward, was absent from city when above photo was taken.

diplomatic. But what have they to show for their fine spun diplomacy?

FRED BROCKHAUSEN.

that originated with their party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class; and, "Whereas, These representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties, and in the last session of the legislature the opposition of the speaker of the Assembly, Levi H. Bancroft; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deep appreciation and our heartfelt thanks to the members of the legislature above mentioned, and to the Social-Democratic party that sent them, and we hereby authorize and instruct the incoming Executive Board to have a report of the activity of the Social-Democratic members in the legislature and in other legislative bodies of this state printed and distributed among the union men of this state."

In Washington, D. C., and many states this may be considered un-

In the Milwaukee Board of Aldermen

By Edmund T. Melms

Socialist Alderman

IT is with the greatest of gratification that we greet our fellow workers of this nation on this anniversary of our national holiday. This is the day when the workers of organized labor congregate to celebrate their victories and to also renew and ac-



The Wisconsin Social-Democratic Legislators

Assemblyman Brockhausen Assemblyman Berner Senator Gaylord

Assemblyman Weber

quire new friendship amongst men and women organized and unorganized. Labor Day is the day when thousands of men and women march side by side, shoulder to shoulder, carrying the banner of labor emancipation forward to a goal of industrial freedom.

Men and women organized under the banner of trades organizations have won battles galore in the years gone by and workingmen are speedily realizing in this twentieth century, that when the working class organize, whether it be on the industrial or whether it be on the political field, it stands out

various business men's organizations, such as the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, Citizens' alliance and organizations organized for the purpose of fighting the working class on the industrial field. Almost everywhere where we can point our finger to, we find these organizations existing or in the process of organizing. We find them in our committee rooms of the common councils in the cities, in our county boards, in our state legislative halls and in the halls of congress, working there systematically in the interest of their class. They long ago have discovered

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Published by the
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate
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of its contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

Recent HERALD callers: John
Dannecker, Los Angeles, Cal.;
A. Rammel, Tomahawk, Wis.; A.
Litman, Missouri; David L. Rob-
erts, Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.

It is not too late to give space to
an article which Robert Hunter
sent to the labor press after his Mil-
waukee visit, where he was the
speaker at the picnic of our party
at Pabst park. Here it is:

IS THIS AMERICA?
Is this America? I can hardly
believe my eyes.

For the first time I have seen
workingmen fighting in unison.
Thousands upon thousands of
them.

Masses such as gladdened my
heart whenever I went in Europe.
Twenty-seven thousand of them in
one single enclosure. Machinists,
bricklayers and carpenters. The
leaders and the led. The fomenters
of strikes and rebellions, men
who voice the demands of the
workers in union halls, in city coun-
cils, in senates and assemblies.

I have seen the strike backing up
the vote, the vote affirming the
strike. Here is a movement become
a weapon. An organization in-
dustrial and political. Union men
and Socialists with arms inter-
locked.

Something will come of this.
For men are ranked by the power
they wield and these men have
power. They have fashioned for
themselves a club that begins to
strike terror to the hearts of their
enemies.

The working class of America is
pretty helpless. It is so helpless in
fact that it can't even get itself
cleaned from its doors.

Labor's Interests in the School Board

By Elizabeth H. Thomas
State Secretary of the Party in Wisconsin

111 History of the So-
cial-Democratic mem-
bers of the Milwau-
kee school board does
not cover so long a period
as the history of the Milwaukee So-
cial-Democratic aldermen or
assemblies. It was not until 1905
that the first Social-Democratic
school director, Comrade William
A. Arnold, president of the Typo-
graphical union at the time, took
his seat in the Milwaukee school
board. The following spring two
other Social-Democrats, Albert J.
Welch, printer, and Henry C.
Raasch, international president of
the Tile layers, were elected.

Labor Temple

(Continued from page 12)
6 per cent, or more after that.

Still, while we are boasting this
project, our readers and friends
must not forget that there are other
activities that must not be over-
looked. In fact, the new building
should not detract one iota from
meeting the deficit left over from

spring and fall campaigns. It is
strictly only to those who are look-
ing for such a fine investment that
we are now appealing. Remember,
the Social-Democratic party is still
in existence. Leave no stone unturned
to clear this off immediately. There
will soon be another campaign, and
not a single penny of debt must be
left by that time.

..... 1909.
To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 344
Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign
Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all ex-
penses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall cam-
paign deficit.

Name
Address

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Cap-
ital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

To H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable
shares, of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock, of the
"People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my
signature, for which find enclosed..... The subscriber is to receive
four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this sub-
scription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and
January 1, 1911.

No. of Shares Subscriber

Amount Address

Time Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Cap-
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"People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my
signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, treasurer, for each share
so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-
five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next suc-
ceeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith
find.....

for the first installment, I agree to
pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The
subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of
payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and
payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.

No. of Shares Subscriber

Amount Address

To Him Who Sets This Up in Type

By Ernest Poole
(Written for the HERALD.)

TOP your linotype machine!
You have? Good. The jingling rattle has suddenly ceased. The machine is before
you motionless—grum—for the moment dead.

And I myself, as a writer, am for the moment dead. Powerless. Of my 100,000 readers
I can reach not one. You have suddenly stricken me dumb.

There are other machines beside you. But all are run by union men. The printers and all the other
trades here, all are worked by union men. And most of the papers and magazines all through the Ameri-
can cities and towns go to press through the labor of union men. And since in these modern days, the
most vital speech of a civilization is printed speech, in you is the power to strike whole cities dumb. You
did it once in Vienna. Last month you did it in Stockholm. And in "free America", if the powers that rule
ever lose their heads and strive to take from the people the right of free speech and free press—then you
will certainly show your strength.

Your strength all lies in union. The strength of men in all trades, in all civilized nations of the
earth, lies in steadily banding together.

This they have begun to see. And slowly, year by year, trade by trade, nation by nation, the
workers of the world have begun to unite.

This the powers that rule you have begun to see. And swiftly, in nations all over the world, but most
swiftly of all in our nation here, the unions of employers have suddenly appeared. Injunctions have
appeared. Anti-boycott decisions have appeared. A host of other obstacles are suddenly rising in your
path. Rising, swiftly rising, new ones every year, most cunningly devised by the ablest legal minds, most
cunningly fitting in one to the other, like girders of steel in the frame of a bridge. The bridge is rising
high over your heads. And the bridge is intended to lead you back to the black old days of slaves.

The bridge already looms over your heads—looms high. And so huge and heavy it seems, that
when you look up at its massive frame you believe it can never be changed.

The bridge makes me think of a legend. A legend I read in some old book dealt with our Western
Indian tribes.

Many thousand years ago, on the desert, there lived a tribe that crawled in the dust. All its mem-
bers, men, women and children—crawled along on their hands and knees, eyes fixed on the dust and the
dust. And no one had ever dared to look up. For the tribe believed that above in the sky loomed a Ter-
rible Something—something intended to crush them—and that if a man looked up, then he would instantly
die.

One day a very old man, crawling along in search of food, suddenly fell exhausted at full length
upon the ground. His eyes for a moment were turned to the sky. In his eyes flashed a look of amaze-
ment and joy. With a shout he staggered to his feet.

"Brothers!" he cried. "Look up! Here is no terrible thing! Here is only—"

But his speech was stopped. For his neighbors in blind terror at his boldness, their eyes still fixed
upon the dust, reached up and pulled the old man down—and choked him till he died.

And so the tribe crawled on.

But one man, who was young and filled with fierce revolt at the thought of the long weary life
ahead, a life in the mire and dust—he thought to himself of the old man's cry. It was with him while he
toiled all day, it rang in his ears in the night.

At last, one dazzling morning, he suddenly leaped to his feet. He threw up his head, gave one glad
look, burst into a peal of laughter!

His laughter was cut off. He too was dragged down by frenzied hands. He too was choked to death.

But his laughter—and the old man's cry—began now to work in the minds of others.

Two men, by side-long looks and whispers, resolved to spring up together. This they did. Before
they could both be dragged into the dust, a third man had risen, then a fourth! And soon a score of young
men were upon their feet—shouting:

"Brothers! Look up! Here is nothing terrible! Here is only a bright blue sky—and a flashing
sun—and air to breathe!"

And from that day onward, the tribe walked erect—like men.

A thousand years ago, when most men were still slaves, over their heads their loomed a Terrible
Something. It was vague, mysterious, made up of laws and customs which they could not understand.
It was almighty in their eyes. They believed it was eternal, come from God, to endure so long as the
earth should last.

But there were men who dared to rise and look this something in the face. And from that day on-
ward, one kind of slavery began to disappear.

A hundred years ago, in "free America", a union among workingmen was decreed a crime. Again
there was Something over their heads, again it was made up of customs and laws, and again they were
made to believe that this Something was unchangeable, that it must forever endure.

But again there were pioneers who dared to rise, look squarely up. Those early pioneers in
Labor's cause were hunted, starved, imprisoned. Many were shot down. But others rose to take their
place. The work went on—not only here but in countries over the sea. And from that time onward, the
organized armies of Labor began.

Now you number tens of millions—but your work has just begun.

And now once more there suddenly rises over your heads the old Terrible Something. Swiftly, year by year,
it rises higher, more solid and compact, made up of laws most cunningly devised to crush out your union, strength.
Are you going to lie down and crawl back to the mire of dust and slaves? Or are you going to rise, as
men have risen before you?

To rise will not be easy. For all around you are workers by the millions who are blind as the Indian Tribe
with its eyes upon the dust.

"Unite," they will tell you, "we believe in—We have had unions before. But to UNITE AS CITIZENS
IN A POLITICAL PARTY ALL OUR OWN, TO RISE AND TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT AND
MAKE THE LAWS OURSELVES—THIS IS ONLY SOME WILD DREAM! IT WOULD NEVER WORK,
IT COULD NEVER LAST! BECAUSE IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE!"

The same old cry, the same blind fear.

But the pioneers are rising.

And the time is close at hand.

For your unions are fast being robbed of their strength. You cannot stand still. You must go forward
or back. You must either submit, give up your organizations, give up the right to strike, and go back to the black
old days of slaves. Or you must rise and face this Something now looming high above you.

"Shall we pull it down?" you ask. "Pull down the whole vast system, government, laws, courts and all?"

Oh no. At least not with a crash. For in these modern times, these PRACTICAL times when men de-
cide that a bridge or a building is unsafe, a menace to the mass of men, they do not pull it down with a crash.
They take it down slowly, piece by piece, and slowly piece by piece they build another in its place.

The Socialist movement has no purpose of pulling things down with a crash. No violent revolution—but
a carefully worked out plan, a progressive program, whereby as we slowly come into power THROUGH PEACE-
ABLE MEANS BY THE BALLOT, WE MAY PIECE BY PIECE REMOVE THESE LAWS. THIS GREAT
NETWORK SO CUNNINGLY DEVISED TO KEEP YOU DOWN—AND IN THEIR PLACE MAKE NEW
LAWS WHICH SHALL GIVE NEW LIVES TO A NEW AND NOBLER RACE IN THE YEARS BE-
FORE US, WHEN THE WHOLE GREAT TRIBE—HUMANITY—SHALL NO LONGER CRAWL WITH
THEIR EYES ON THE DUST BUT SHALL WALK ERECT LIKE MEN.

I have written. You have read. Now turn back to your machine. For you stand between me and
thousands of readers. Without you I am dumb.

NEW YORK.



Director Berger Director Heath Director Raasch Director Whitall
Milwaukee Social-Democratic School Directors

Photo by Guttmann.

printing of the school board.

The steamfitters at work on the school buildings hitherto had not been paid union wages. Comrade Welch induced the board to pay them the union scale. A measure for raising the pay of the janitors, also arranged for in the budget by his efforts, encountered rough sailing later on.

As chairman of the committee on buildings, an office which he still holds, Comrade Raasch has saved the city many thousands of dollars. During his service in this capacity the fine new school house in the Tenth ward was erected. By the way, it Comrade Arnold who had called attention to the need of a new building in this ward, and introduced a resolution providing for its erection. This, one of the finest school buildings in the city, was built under Comrade Raasch's watchful eye to see that there was no "Citizens' Anti-Socialist ticket." This was unknown to the anti-Socialists, who without her consent placed her as a candidate for re-election, on the "Citizens' Anti-Socialist ticket." She was a member of the Milwaukee School Board and was allowed to serve as an official in a political party, and Comrade Heath resigned this position when the party referred to selected him as a school board candidate.

Under the Wisconsin law a member of the Milwaukee School Board is not allowed to serve as an official in a political party, and Comrade Heath did this in order to lead their ticket to success and popularity. As Mrs. Whitall was absent on the Pacific Coast, she knew nothing of all this.

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Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Woman's Labor Day

F all the oppressed
toilers on the face of
the globe, women
ought to take the
deepest interest in
Labor Day.

In the first place, because women
have the *oldest* interest in the la-
bor question.

Archaeologists tell us that the
first slaves

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.

TELEPHONE—GRANGE 1242

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Frelo Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec.—John Schreiber, 1455 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec.—Henry Rumpel, 318 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. R. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for 'A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood'. The cause has not yet taken from the side of labor. Let us give it to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us USE ITS POWER!

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.



FRED. GROSSE
FINE
LADIES'
UNION
CIGARS
677 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
605 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE
Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHNS BARBER
First-Class Work Guaranteed.
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

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THE OPERA BARBER SHOP
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M. G. HOFFMANN, Proprietor.
Near Kinnickinnic Ave. 310 REED ST.

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828 Ninth St. SHOP

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
106 LLOYD ST.
Phone Line & Union Cigars PARLOR

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBS, Proprietor.

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Graining and Hardwood
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All
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Galvanized Iron Works
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111-119 RESERVOIR AVENUE

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Selv and
Bowling Alloys
Sample Room
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FURNISHED
OTTO GROSSE, Prop.
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LAWYER
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OLIPHANT & YOUNG
107 Wisconsin St.
PATENTS
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FRANK KORSCH
603 GRANGEFIELD
Selv and
BOWLING ALLOYS
638 PEARL ST.

**POE & PAIR OF
Good Shoes**
ALWAYS GO TO
John Peter
407 ELEVENTH AVE.

F. TEWS FISH
Phone 2165
on sale in
FISH

Women's Trade Union League Convention

N that remarkable document, "The Pittsburgh Survey", Dr. Devine states the third chief cause of the poverty and degeneracy of the workers in the Pittsburgh Steel District as follows:

"Still lower wages for women, who receive, for example, in one of the metal trades in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shop, and one-third as much as the men in the union."

And this fact is true of every great city in our country wherever the women are unorganized.

So strong is their faith in what can be accomplished for bettering the industrial conditions by coming together from all over the country to consider these questions that the young women have declared their willingness to do so, even though in many instances at a great personal sacrifice.

The second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago beginning Monday, September 27.

About eighty delegates are expected from points as widely separated as Boston and San Francisco.

The Label section reported the election of Bro. A. Miller as president; Bro. Voelz, vice-chairman; Bro. H. P. Bock, secretary, and Bro. J. Reichert, treasurer. The section moved to prefer charges to Typographical Union No. 23 in the F. E. Neumann case, and seek to have that union adjust the matter. The barbers reported that they had removed the shop card from the shops of M. Roganski, 163 Michigan street, and W. Davey, 534 National avenue. Report filed.

The Metal Trades and Building Trades sections reported on their meetings. Reports filed.

Bro. Leonard Dorn reported for the special committee to investigate the charges of the hoisting engineers against Bro. Charles Jeske. The committee found that the complaint was more of a jurisdictional trouble than anything else and the committee found Bro. Jeske blameless and recommended that he be retained on the Labor Day committee. Moved that the report be approved and the recommendation concurred in. Carried. Division called for. On rising vote the motion was carried, 61 to 12.

Bro. Frank J. Weber reported for the special committee on the death of Bro. Anton Krueger, who was killed on the new Mariner building, on Third street. He said that formal complaint had been sent to the state commissioner and the Milwaukee common council, and that Commissioner Beck had come to Milwaukee especially to look into the matter. It appeared that the new law had escaped the notice of the authorities, but they had promised to make all new buildings comply with it and thus safeguard the iron workers' lives. Report filed. The Labor Day committee reported an advance sale thus far of 5,814 tickets. Report filed.

The executive board reported a communication from Typographical Union No. 23, which was read to the council, and urged the utmost care in the handling of the matter. It appeared that the new law had escaped the notice of the authorities, but they had promised to make all new buildings comply with it and thus safeguard the iron workers' lives. Report filed. The communication went into the case at length and quoted freely from the A. F. of L. law. The board recommended that the following reply be sent to Secretary Morrison:

A Queer Blunder
Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 26th ult., to hand, in which you state that you had received a communication from Mr. Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in which he appeals from the action of the Federated Trades council of Milwaukee in refusing to unseat the seceding unions of electrical workers.

"We are at a loss to understand with what class of hallucination Mr. P. W. Collins is affected, for there never was any such action taken or even considered by the Federated Trades council, which every officer in chief and every delegate thereto can verify by affidavit, if necessary, and how Mr. Peter W. Collins can take an appeal on imagination and have it considered by the A. F. of L. is one of the most extraordinary cases of appeals in the American labor movement."

"We would greatly appreciate the information as to who is responsible for the statement and who informed Mr. Peter W. Collins that the Federated Trades council of Milwaukee had refused to comply with the laws of its parent body, the A. F. of L."

"Yours fraternally,
Milwaukee Federated Trades Council."

On motion the recommendation that the reply be sent was concurred in. The board recommended that the council order 2,500 copies of the Labor Day issue of the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* for distribution on Labor Day. Concurred in. A letter from the Painters' District council, complaining of unfair treatment at the Gayety theater renovating, was read and delegates asked to report back.

On motion, the executive board's report was concurred in as a whole. Bro. Griebling complained that Bro. Jeske had not appeared before the executive board for censure as

and we are also looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming our friends from France, Germany, Italy and England. Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, is coming from London and Mrs. Werner Hegeleman of Munich, Germany, and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verband Kaufmaennischer Weiblicher Angestellten, of Berlin, are definitely expected.

The enthusiasm of such a meeting helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work of the day, and everybody must understand how valuable is this coming together of the organized working women of our country to consider their own and their sisters' needs in the industrial world and to plan together how better to equip themselves for their service.

The headquarters of the convention will be Miss Morgan's studio, Room 825, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

Public Meeting—Monday evening, September 27, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 153 LaSalle Street.

PROGRAM.
The chorus of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League will lead

in the singing of labor songs. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Robins' predecessor as national president, will welcome the delegates.

Speakers.

Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Raymond Robins.

Tuesday evening all the delegates to the national convention as well as the members and friends of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League are invited to the University of Chicago settlement, 630 Gross Avenue, near Ashland Avenue.

Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29, the delegates will be shown the parks in an automobile ride.

Thursday evening, Sept. 30, they will be the guests of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, 40 Scott street.

The work to be considered at the convention is outlined by the following committees, appointed by the president: Credentials, rules and order of business, constitution, organization, resolutions, legislation, recent judicial decisions, label, officers' reports.

The motto of the convention can best be expressed by William Morris' beautiful words:

"On we march then, we, the workers, and the rumor that ye hear is the blended sound of triumph and deliverance drawing near;

For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear; And the world is marching on!"

tickets 57.00
Engineers No. 311 1.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

F. J. Weber, wages \$50.00
F. J. Weber, soap and scrubbing 5.45
F. J. Weber, badges and pins 3.61
F. J. Weber, office rent 20.00
J. Reichert, postage 2.10
Thos. Feeley, com. services 4.95
People's Realty Co., stock 200.00
Co-operative Printery 9.00
Co-operative Printery 2.25
E. H. Basenberg, services 4.90
W. S. Fisher, services 4.90
Com. on Jeske complaint 4.95
S.-D. Pub. Co., adv 15.00
S.-D. Pub. Co., typewriting50
Executive board 5.50

\$111.62

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The Bakers' Label

At this time, when union labor is celebrating its anniversary on Labor Day, is a very good time to think about one union label that is generally sadly neglected. I mean the Bakers' label. For some unknown reason organized labor seems to re-

member their own trade-marks a great deal better on other things than they do on their bread and other bakery products. I have seen the wives of union men come into a union bakery on Sunday morning and go away angry because they could not get fresh hot rolls.

Now, fellow workers, is it any wonder that the bakers have a hard uphill struggle when their employer meets with such experience from other organized workers?

It is high time for all branches of union labor to stand behind the bakers, and if they will, the bakers will have very little trouble to persuade every master baker, of any standing in the city, to put the label on his goods, and organized laborers would be well paid for their support because they could be sure at all times that their bakery products were made under clean and sanitary conditions.

It is today, if Upton Sinclair would write a description of some of the non-union bakeries, it would be somewhat like the description he gave of Packingtown in "The Jungle."

A. Union Man.

ordered, and moved that he be removed from the Labor Day committee. Bro. Jeske explained that he intended appealing the case and said his evidence had not been returned to him so he could do so. The motion of Bro. Griebling was carried, 53 to 47.

The Iron Molders No. 166 asked the council to advertise the fact that the union would dispose of one of the stoves it would have in the Labor Day parade by lot at the park. On motion, the request was granted.

Moved that a fifth member of the Labor Day committee be appointed. Carried. Moved that the appointment be made by the chair. Carried. The chair appointed Bro. Thomas Feeley.

RECEIPTS.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 15	\$3.00
Metal Polishers No. 10	1.20
Painters No. 222	27.60
Carpenters No. 1748	1.78
Building Laborers No. 113	18.00
Carpenters No. 1053	1.78
John Reichert, Labor Day	

RECEIPTS.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 15

Metal Polishers No. 10

Painters No. 222

Carpenters No. 1748

Building Laborers No. 113

Carpenters No. 1053

John Reichert, Labor Day

RECEIPTS.

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Metal Polishers No. 10

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Carpenters No. 1053

John Reichert, Labor Day

RECEIPTS.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 15

Metal Polishers No. 10

Painters No. 222

Carpenters No. 1748

Building Laborers No. 113

Geo. L. Prasser & Sons
National Ave., Cor. 4th Ave.

Who Are Your Friends?

We have the only Furniture Store in Milwaukee that MAKES and SELLS Upholstered Furniture which bears the UNION LABEL.

Couches in all grades of Covering, \$6.75 to \$50.00
3-Piece Parlor Suits from \$15.00 to \$90.00
A Full Line of Parlor Furniture at All Prices

Rugs

6 x 9 Rugs

\$7 up to \$18

8 x 10 Rugs

\$10 to \$34

9 x 12 Rugs

\$12 to \$38



Carpets

Ingrain Carpet

35c to \$1.00

Tapestry Carpet

75c to \$1.00

Velvet Carpet

90c to \$1.35

SPECIAL
All carpets ordered before Sept. 11, will be sewed and laid FREE

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

La Crosse. Comrades in La Crosse Superior. Local Superior has voted that the literature being circulated there is doing most effective work. Especially the articles in the Social-Democratic Herald are having excellent effect. Several new members are ready to join the branch. As La Crosse has been a very difficult field to work, this is exceedingly encouraging.

NEXT WEEK AT THE BIG GROCERY

Jelly Tumblers, per doz. 18c
Pt. Mason Jars, per doz. 39c
Qt. Mason Jars, per doz. 45c
½ Gal. Mason Jars, doz. 65c
THE NEW ECONOMY JARS
Pints, per doz. 85c
Quarts, per doz. 95c

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TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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WANTED—To be addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be sold from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 374 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Mat and Schatzkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from me. Fifty cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 374 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 16 each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 5c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurers, bound, with stubs only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 374 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Building Houses?

When in doubt turn to your right

Architect and Builder
W. J. BUSCHER

655 Allis Street Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CHICAGO

DAILY 4 P. M., 11:30 P. M.
SUNDAY 5 A. M., 6:30 P. M., 10 P. M.

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WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM TRY IT

Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.

Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

TRY A LOAD OF OUR

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The Lead is Equal in Bulk to Two Tons of Coal.

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Our Carriages Are All New

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NONE BUT UNION

DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

mitted, composed of five members. They intend to make a really thorough and systematic literary campaign during the coming winter. This is work that requires regular and systematic treatment and we are glad the Waupaca comrades have gone about it in the right way.

Utility Law Hits Labor

"The public utility law allows the railroad commission to compel public utility companies to charge reasonable prices, a reasonable price being the cost of producing and selling the commodity with a just profit on invested capital added. When a price is once established, the employer cannot increase wages or shorten hours without a sacrifice of profits."

The above is taken from the report made by Don D. Lescouer, student at the University of Wisconsin, who has investigated into the effects of lower rates for street railway, electric light, gas, water and telephone service upon the condition of wage earners in these industries, under the new public utility law. The results of his investigation form his thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

The state bureau of labor and industrial statistics, for which he has been acting as special agent, has just published his work as a part of the thirteenth biennial report of the bureau.

The defect in this law pointed out by Mr. Lescouer is a bad one, and anyone who has had experience with the public service companies will not have to be told that they will take advantage of it to the fullest.

The discovery of the defect in the law simply again calls attention to labor's relations to legislation. Labor gives its votes freely to old party candidates who, however good their intentions, always make laws with reference to the non-working class.

Base Ball

Social-Democratic Baseball League.

Standing of the Teams.

Won Lost Pet.
21st Ward S.-D. 5 3 625
Soc.-Dem. Heralds 0 4 600
20th Ward S.-D. 6 4 680
Coming Nations 5 5 500
17th Ward S.-D. 3 8 73

Fully 500 people turned out to witness the games at the Social-Democratic League park last Sunday afternoon and everybody enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Promptly at 2:30 p. m. Comrade F. J. Weber, the business agent of the Federated Trades council, tossed over the first ball, and the battle between Comrades Buech and Baenkle's Coming Nations and Comrade F. J. Behling's Seventeenth Ward Social Democrats was on. It proved to be a royal battle, as both teams were evenly matched. Denter, the funny little twirler, for the first time this season. When these two teams met the last time the Heralds went down in defeat, but tomorrow they are going to redeem themselves, and if they are successful they will climb into first place.

At any rate the fans can look for a big time tomorrow at the park. Let the party members, their friends and sympathizers therefore turn out and give the ladies and the players a royal reception.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Quite a number of ladies attended the last few games at the park, and they are getting to be somewhat of fans, too.

The Sunday afternoon games at the park are now becoming popular, and O my, such fun.

Well, meet me at the park tomorrow. Also bear in mind the monster one sided score:

R. H. E.
Com. Nat. 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 4
17th W. S.-D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3
Batteries—Deuter and Jones, for the Heralds; Phieffer and Schwartz, for the Coming Nations; Dostal and Schoeman for the Seventeenth Ward S.-D.

In the second game Melms' Social-Democratic Heralds defeated Streichow's Twentieth Warders in a well played game until the ninth inning, when the Twentieth Warders went to pieces. Art Johnson, the crack southpaw pitcher of the Heralds, had the batters of the Twentieth Warders at his mercy. In addition to this the Heralds had on their batting tops and swatted the ball when hits meant runs. Phieffer, the Twentieth Warders' star twirler, received poor support at times, and thus explains the one sided score:

R. H. E.
20th W. S.-D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 6
S.-D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 4 5
Batteries—Johnson and Jones, for the Heralds; Phieffer and Schwartz, for the Twentieth Ward Social-Democrats.

Next Sunday afternoon will be ladies day at the Social-Democratic Baseball park, corner Schiller and Howell avenues, and all the ladies will be admitted free into the park, and it is expected that a large number of ladies from all parts of the city will turn out to see the games.

Mrs. E. T. Melms will pitch the first ball promptly at 2:30 p. m.

The schedule for next Sunday afternoon follows:

2:35 p. m.—Coming Nations vs. Twentieth Ward S.-D.

3:45 p. m.—Social-Democratic Heralds vs. Twenty-first Ward S.-D.

Batteries—Nations, Deuter and Bunde; Twentieth Ward, Phieffer and Schwartz; Social-Democratic Heralds, Johnson and Jones; Twenty-first Warders, Hiller and Styles.

Two red hot games may be looked for, the Twentieth Warders, who for the first time last Sunday were pulled out of the first place, will put up a desperate struggle to again get into

the County Campaign Deficit Fund.

Now for the \$2,000, boys. We can get it to you by September 13 if we get busy. Let us show the politicians in the capitalist parties how to do things, for soon we will have reached one-half of that \$5,000, and then it will be somewhat easier to raise the balance. But, at any rate, let us get the sympathizers of our voting districts busy in contribute to this fund. I do not like to send out any appeals for funds unless it becomes absolutely necessary. Therefore, let us hear from those who have something to offer. I care not how small. Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, Secretary of County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth street.

Following are the contributions received last week:

Previously reported \$1,718.31
Louis Grobe 25
Bernhard Jentzsch 50
Picnic receipts 100.00
10th ward special assessment 7.00
Jewish Section 3.00
R. Beyer, per cap. tax 25.00
H. Thalmann, Del's ticket 10
9th ward special assessments 2.30
Total \$1,834.40

To All Sympathizers of the Suffering Workers in Sweden!

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1909.
Greeting: You have heard about the great struggle now going on in Sweden. You know that Sweden, like all other civilized countries, has passed through an industrial crisis, forcing a great number of workers out of employment, leaving them, their wives and children destitute. But in spite of this fact, every honest, thinking man, who has had an opportunity to study economic conditions in Sweden, must admit that the employing class—the class who owns and controls the means upon which the people are dependent for a living—has, instead of trying to soften the suffering thus caused by this crisis, done everything to bring the workers into greater distress. During the last two years lockout upon lockout has been called on the workers, until at last, on the 2nd day of August, over 80,000 workingmen were locked out, denied the opportunity to support themselves by their labor.

As a protest against this inhuman and brutal treatment, and as an attempt to force the manufacturers' association to recognize the rights of the workers, Sweden's labor unions called a general strike Aug. 4, completely tying up every industry in the land and affecting over 300,000 men. It is the hope of the Swedish workingmen that this great struggle, which they have been forced to take up, will result in an agreement which will guarantee enduring conditions for themselves and those dependent upon them.

The outcome of this struggle we do not know, but we do know that while this industrial war is going on and long after it is over there will be suffering and destitution in many a home in Sweden.

In the name of humanity, in the name of justice and progress do we appeal to you to do all you can to aid those suffering the most—the wives and children of the Swedish workers.

Niels J. Lindskog, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Vikings.

John Sandgreen, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Sviethiod.

Otto Dam, President Scandinavian Local Union No. 101, Painters,

Decorators and Paperhangers of American, Chicago, Ill.

John Danielson, Svenska Socialisten, Rockford, Ill.

Contributions will be received by Mr. John Davis, 2382 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill., or Herman Lindquist, "Folks Hns," Barnhusgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

The Social-Democratic Heralds

Bender

Mr. Melms

Gauger



S. Haakenson Aarenson Johnson
Baloun Than W. S. Haagenson

Social-Democratic Field day at the park, Sunday, Sept. 19.

Social-Democratic Field Day

The Social Democrats of Milwaukee county will have an opportunity to help in celebrating the first grand field day ever held by the Social Democratic Party in Milwaukee, for the Baseball Managers of the Social Democratic League have set aside Sunday, September 19, for that purpose. The program which is subject to change hereinafter follows:

9:30 A. M.—Baseball game between two teams in the Social-Democratic League.

2 P. M.—Peanut race for boys under 12 years of age, 2 prizes.

2:15 P. M.—Baseball running contest, 2 prizes.

2:30 P. M.—Baseball throwing contest, 2 prizes.

2:45 P. M.—100 yard foot race for men only, 2 prizes.

3:00 P. M.—Potato and spoon race for girls under 12 years of age.

Men's Union-Made Shoes

at any price you want to pay. Shoes for work, the best to be had for the money. \$2.50

If you want a shoe for dress or one which will stand wear, hold its shape, give real satisfaction. We've got them. \$2.50 to \$6.00

They're made by Union Labor in the best factories and of the best material and they'll suit you.



Store
Open
Evenings

Store
Closed
Sundays

Luedke, The Shoeman
413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

Ich und Gott und Hoffstatt

ORDER and riot at McKees Rocks! Strikers and constabulary in mortal combat! Shade of William Penn! We are faint; we are nai-sated with the putrescent belching of the protected industries! How long must this go on? How long will Pennsylvania suffer these periodical eruptions? Is there no caustic, no antiseptic, potent enough to cleanse these festering sores? How long must the seed

BIG DEMAND
Ambition is still in the boy who has no education. The daily grind of business about him is annoying, because his hope is left far behind with his forgotten books.

ATTEND THE
McDonald
Business Institute

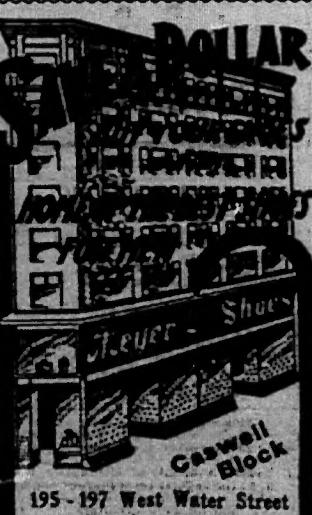
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DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL
Call, write or telephone.
ENROLL NOW

Address, A. C. McDONALD,
611-622 Matthews Bldg.



195-197 West Water Street
Here is something of interest to you

MR. WORKINGMAN
You know's rock bottom to have
every cent count with you. Now,
we are going to talk about you,
and if you'll listen to me you

"SAVE A DOLLAR"
We will sell you a pair of good, sub-
stantial, solid leather "Union-Made"
Workmen's Shoes, worth every
cent of \$2.50, better
shoes than other
dealers sell at this
price. FOR ONLY \$2.50

Complete line Boys and Little Men's
School Shoes, pair \$1.75 & \$1.50

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COMPANY**
Branch Store, 200 Grand Avenue

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Water
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TELEPHONE
GRAND 177

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PICNIC AND BOATRIDE ORDERS

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606 MITCHELL ST.

The Exclusive Gents' Furnishers
and Shoe Merchants of the Ave.

We always carry the very latest
style in Shirts, Ties, Onions and Hosiery.

Shoes and Hosiery the latest
style, hundred pairs a day, to wear a
break and they have the latest too.

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URES
HAPPED**
Hats and Furs
To Be Had at
J. C. Mueller
DRUGGIST
Eldorado and Greenfield Ave.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

Savings Department
408 East Water St.



Certificates of Deposit
84 Wisconsin St.

Investment

By depositing your savings in our savings department they will be kept safe for you until the time they may be needed and during this time they will be earning for you

It seems hard to find safe investments on small amounts of money, but you can buy our certificate for any amount and so secure a safe and productive investment for small or large sums

The Socialists' Fight for Air Brakes

Monday's common council meeting was one of the most remarkable held this year. The Beggsites started out with flying colors, and then just as they were beginning to feel exultant something happened and inside an hour they were all shot to pieces. All their wiles, all their craft had been penetrated and repulsed by the Social-Democrats, just common working men, mere everyday representatives of the common people.

The campaign for more street-paving by the smooth Mr. Beggs had been craftily planned and quite successfully worked up. The people were made to believe through the press that unless the street car company got more streets there would be increasing congestion at Third street and Grand avenue, and, worse yet, the state railroad commission had been in some way hypnotized into helping on the fraud. The Socialists showed the

pages so dissipated that it must be renewed. Who governs this Peutoli of the American commonwealth—this stink-pot of the industrial world? What cognomen of putridity can be applied to adequately describe it? Is there no Vesuvius as of yore to belch forth in anger and expunge it from the face of the universe?

And who is this Hoffstatt, this American Caesar who dares to say the strike is nobody's business but his own? Who is this anointed exponent of the divine right of kings and near-ones? How dare he repudiate his faith in American equality? How dare he insult the flag that shelters the mercenaries so eager to defend his property and his despotic rule. His God in His infinite wisdom in conferring upon him (Baer-like) the guardianship of the working people's interests neglected to fire-proof the plant of this Christian gentleman?

Strange! that so important a thing should have been overlooked. Is not divine wrath powerful enough to cow the naughty strikers, or has it missed a connection and landed on the tarantula workers? Perhaps the divine inoculation has not taken well the first time? Foothold! the intoxicating virus of consummate ego should be introduced once more! Let it be done at once ere it loses its virulence!

We can conceive of Hoffstatt in a halo; we can imagine the incongruity of a laurel wreath; we can mentally smile at his addled pate enthroned with a fool's cap, but we dare not even think of the fitness of a crown of thorns or the removal of his hideous adornment—not in this enlightened age! Isn't it lovely? Isn't it sublime!

The Gadfly

humbug up on Monday and now the people have seen that the congestion is a mere thing of Beggs-making and that Beggs can do away with it any time he sees fit! Such a fraud!

Ald. Koch (S.-D.) moved to re-refer the franchises to the committee. But the aldermen did not want that. Ald. Koerner (D.) said the resolution in question had nothing to do with the franchises, that the people were impatient to have congestion relieved, and all that kind of thing.

Ald. Seidel (S.-D.) counseled caution. If Beggs wanted more streets the city should get something for what it gave. It should get air-brakes and a straightening out of the long-way round transfer system.

Ald. Koch's motion was killed, 14 to 16.

Then Ald. Koch's short-route transfer amendment was taken up. In support of it he showed how people in a hurry often had to pay double fares to get to certain parts of the city on time, and how the forcing of people to ride down-town to transfer also helped make congestion.

Then Ald. Melns (S.-D.) took the floor and began to expose the hollowness of Beggs' talk of downtown congestion. He denied that the new franchises were necessary or would relieve congestion at Third and Grand avenue. He had been investigating and the thing was

A Hoax on the People

There are usually six lines running north and south at Third street and Grand avenue and four running east and west, he said. But Sycamore street was being repaired, so some of the lines were paired, so some of the lines were the congestion was thus relieved temporarily. Beggs could relieve congestion right along if he was sincere, but he wanted all his lines to get some of the business at Third street and Grand avenue.

Ald. Melns then explained in detail his plan for relieving congestion.

As he proceeded the thing was seen to be so simple that the aldermen began to sit up and take notice.

The atmosphere began to shift and the floor leader for the street railway began to see his "fondest hopes dead." By simply utilizing the tracks he already had, Ald. Melns said, Beggs could shift his State street line from Third street to West Water street and then send it across the river at

Wells street bridge, thence up Mason street and to Wisconsin street and to its terminal at the lake. The Eighth street line could be shifted to West Water street, as it formerly ran, and one of the Vliet street lines could be run also on West Water street. And the same with one of the Third street lines. This would give at Third street and Grand avenue three lines running north and south instead of six, and the other changes would make City Hall square, Broadway and Wisconsin street, and Mason and East Water streets live centers again, and accommodate the riding public much better.

Ald. Melns' explanations of the advantages of the changes were very lucid and did not fail to make an impression.

Ald. Fass (R.) moved to reconsider the vote previously taken on Ald. Koch's motion to re-refer the franchises. The motion was carried, 17 to 14.

The gage of battle had changed. The original motion of Ald. Koch to re-refer the franchises was put to vote and went through by a vote of 18 to 13, some of the Democrats even deserting the Beggs side.

It was a fine battle, and the right

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SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, et al. In Justice Court.

To Frank Kudel (Alina):

You are hereby notified that a summons and

procession has been issued against you and your

property to satisfy the demand of

J. F. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Mil-

waukee county, at his office in said city of

Milwaukee, Wis., on the 27th day of September

of the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, to appear and give an account of your property and to pay the debt.

Dated this 23rd day of September A.D. 1909.

J. F. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Mil-

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FORWARD, THE HOSTS OF LABOR!

Divisions will form as follows:

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

FIRST Division forms on Chestnut Street, head resting west of Fourth Street.

BREWERS' UNIONS

SECOND Division forms on East side of Sixth Street, north of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL

THIRD Division forms on east side of Sixth Street, south of Chestnut Street, head resting on Chestnut Street.

LABEL TRADES SECTION

FIFTH Division forms on east side of Fifth Street, south of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

LINE OF MARCH

East on Chestnut, north on Third Street.

Vehicles or floats not under the jurisdiction of a union must follow in the rear of the Fifth Division, placing themselves in line on Second Street, north of Chestnut Street.

Marsals of unions are to obey the orders of division marshals and assist in the formation of the divisions.

Division marshals will keep all crossings clear until line moves, see to it that no vehicles are in their division that do not properly belong there.

Division marshals, bands, and marshals of unions, are instructed to march to the west end of the park before disbanding, in order to prevent any crowding at the gate. All union floats and vehicles must have union drivers, and they will enter the park and go out at the rear gate.

All union men whose unions do not parade can march with the Federated Trades Council.

TAKE NOTICE! Members

Formation of Parade, Line of March and Instructions

Unions and Music Bands are to march three abreast. Keep on the right side of street car track. All should assist to keep street cars moving on Third Street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

FOURTH Division forms on Fifth Street, north of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

IRON MOLDERS

IRON MOLDERS' APPRENTICES

IRON MOLDERS

IRON MOLDERS

IRON MOLDERS